

CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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TO: COSSA Members, Affiliates, Contributors and Friends

FROM: Roberta Balstad Miller, Executive Director

COSSA Legislative Report

December 3, 1982

This Week . . .

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ADMINISTRATION PLANS TO DISMANTLE ADAMHA IN FY 1984

In the past week, the public got its first information on the administration's plans for the FY 1984 budget. As has been its practice, the administration is again using the budget process to introduce changes in domestic policy and administrative practice.

In this case, the FY 1984 budget proposal for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) includes plans to reorganize and reduce the Public Health Service and to dismantle the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) by transferring its responsibilities to other agencies. Under the plan, functions of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) are to be transferred to the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Since the proposal for the HHS reorganization has not yet been submitted to the Congress, there has been no congressional comment on the proposals. For further information, see Attachment 1.

HOUSE PASSES FY 1983 APPROPRIATION FOR NIMH

On Wednesday, December 1, the House of Representatives gave final approval to an FY 1983 appropriation for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education. Included in the HHS appropriation is funding for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The House approved the recommendation of its Committee on Appropriations to fund NIMH extramural research at \$152.3 million and research training at \$14.4 million, which would constitute the same funding for both areas as in FY 1982.

As the COSSA Legislative Report goes to press, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education is marking up its version of the appropriations bill approved by the House. Senate Subcommittee staff has informed COSSA that the Subcommittee will begin work with the levels approved by the House. COSSA has been meeting with the staff of Subcommittee members to urge that (1) funding for research be maintained at FY 1982 levels and that (2) support for research training be increased to \$16.6 million, a point midway between FY 1981 and FY 1982 funding levels. (See COSSA Legislative Report, November 24, 1982).

MORE INFORMATION ON OMB SOCIAL RESEARCH REQUIREMENT

As reported in an earlier issue of the COSSA Legislative Report, Exhibit 48 of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11 may pose a threat to federal support for social science research. (See COSSA Legislative Report, Sept. 24, 1982.) The exhibit requires that all federal agencies separately itemize their budgets for "social research and development" for FY 1984 and create new budget accounts for these activities. An account is an OMB designation for a budget line item.

In describing the new exhibit, OMB Budget document A-11 claims that the new budget requirement is needed "to provide a proper basis for reviewing existing activities and establishing a more effective budgetary treatment." However, an editorial recently printed in the Washington Times (Attachment 2) suggests that there is concern within the administration about federal support for what is seen as politically motivated social research. Such a concern could explain why the new exhibit requires that all extramural grants and contracts for social research and development (R&D) be put into a separate budget account but does not deal with intramural R&D.

In the past, agency budget submissions have routinely included a number of special itemizations, including submissions with budget data on research and development and on statistical expenditures. For example, Exhibit 44 of A-11 requires data on research and development budgets that are later summarized in Special Analysis K of the federal budget.

More Information on OMB Social Research Requirement (cont.)

However, the newly required Exhibit 48 differs from Exhibit 44 in several significant ways. First, the new Exhibit 48 requires not only that an agency report expenditures for social research and development but also that it establish a new account for these activities. This is quite different from Exhibit 44 which merely requires a separate schedule for R&D budget data. Second, Exhibit 48 applies only to extramural research, that is, research conducted outside the government and paid for by grants and contracts. Exhibit 44 applies to all R&D, both intramural and extramural.

Finally, Exhibit 48 defines social research and development both too broadly and too narrowly. It is broad in terms of the types of activities to be included in the new accounts: "research (both basic and applied), development and demonstration projects, program evaluations, policy analyses, benefit-cost studies, social experimentation, and systems analyses". At the same time, however, it gives a narrow definition of the subject areas to be included: "projects directed toward improving the well-being of people and programs in the areas of education, health, income security, social services, housing and community development, civil rights, transportation, and crime" (emphasis added). Military, intelligence, and biomedical research are excluded.

In Exhibit 48, OMB was careful to ask for budget data on social research, not social science research, a distinction that may not be clear to agency budget officers or agency officials. Because of possible confusion, social scientists should be encouraged to use the term "social science research" in preference to the more general "social research."

SOCIAL SCIENCE NOMINEES NEEDED FOR WATERMAN AWARD

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced that nominations will be accepted until December 31, 1982 for the 1983 Alan T. Waterman Award. The Waterman Award was established in 1975 to reward and encourage young scientists who have demonstrated outstanding capability in research and hold promise for future achievements. The award, which is limited to scientists who are under 35 years of age or who have received the Ph.D. within five years of the year nominated, includes a grant of up to \$50,000 per year for up to three years of research or advanced study.

Although the award may be granted to young scientists in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, or social sciences, it has never been awarded to a social scientist. This may be due to the fact that few social scientists have been nominated for the award in previous years. For information on how to nominate a candidate, contact Ms. Lois Hamaty, Office of Planning and Resources Management at NSF. The telephone number is 202/357-7512.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION MAY AFFECT MAIL RATES

The House of Representatives passed an appropriation for the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government this week which included an increase of \$208 million for the U.S. Postal Service over the level requested by the administration. The purpose of the increase was to reduce future postal rates for non-profit mailers and for publishers of books, magazines, and journals. The Postal Service had scheduled a rate increase for these groups after January 1, 1983. The House appropriation, if approved by the Senate, will aid professional and scholarly associations, learned societies, and libraries.

LEGISLATION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

Representative Silvio Conte (R-MA) has introduced H.R. 7039 to establish a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. The Conte bill makes certain modifications to the Senate bill, S. 2671, primarily concerning the nature of the Commission's membership. If Rep. Conte can obtain the co-sponsorship of 218 Members of the House of Representatives (a majority of one) for H.R. 7039, the bill could conceivably come to the floor as a non-controversial item and be passed by unanimous consent during the lame-duck session. Interested readers should contact their Representatives and urge that they co-sponsor this legislation.

The address for all Members of the House of Representatives is:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/224-3121 (Ask for your Representative.)

ARCHIVES LOOKS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Attachment 3 describes one way in which the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) is coping with funding cutbacks by turning to the private sector. NARS plans to find a private contractor to manage and rent to the public 60,000 rolls of microfilmed records of manuscript census schedules covering censuses from 1790 to 1900. These records are used extensively by historians and the public. The cost to NARS of providing this service was \$700,000 annually. The contractor, who will charge for use of the microfilmed records, is expected to make a profit from the rental of the microfilm reels.

BUDGET COMMITTEE EXAMINES ADEQUACY OF STATISTICS

On December 14, Representative Paul Simon (D-IL), Chairman of the House Budget Committee's Task Force on Entitlements will hold hearings on the availability of statistics on various federal entitlement programs. The emphasis in the hearing will be on the adequacy of current statistical data resources to evaluate the impact of budget cuts in such programs as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget, community groups, and a panel of state witnesses will present testimony. Robert Reischauer, of The Urban Institute and a member of the COSSA Board of Directors, will also testify.

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LATE NEWS

SENATE MARK-UP ON NIMH, NIE

Just this morning COSSA learned that its efforts to increase funding for research training at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and to maintain 1982 funding levels for extramural research have been successful. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, which met yesterday to mark up the Senate version of the Labor, HHS, and Education appropriation bill, has added \$1 million to the FY 1983 budget for research training at NIMH, bringing the total up to \$15.4 million, and adopted the House's level of funding for extramural research, \$152.3 million. In addition, the Senate Subcommittee added another \$7 million to the House's appropriation for clinical training (\$25 million total) at NIMH and an additional \$2.2 million for the National Institute of Education (\$55.6 million).

The full Senate Committee on Appropriations will meet on December 7 to consider the Subcommittee's recommendations. After approval by the full Committee, differences in the House and Senate bills will have to be ironed out by a conference committee. If the conference committee does not complete work on the bill before the end of the lame-duck session (or if the President refuses to sign it), these budgets will have to be included in a new continuing resolution.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COSSA provides this information as a service and encourages readers to contact the agency rather than COSSA for more information.

Office of Analysis and Evaluation
(Food and Nutrition Service)

FY 1982 Budget: \$7.3 million. Expected budget for FY 1983 is \$13.4 million. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is one of the largest agencies of the federal government with a budget of about \$17 billion. FNS programs include: food stamps, school lunch and school breakfast programs, and the supplemental food program for women, infants and children (WIC).

Program Areas: Evaluation of FNS programs, pilot programs and demonstration projects.

Disciplines Supported: Economics, sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology, public health. To date, no sizeable contract has been awarded to a university, although one cooperative agreement has been given to a university group. Few universities have competed for these contracts.

Funding Mechanisms: Primarily contracts. Some cooperative agreements. No grants. Requests for Proposals (RFPs) are published in Commerce Business Daily.

Restrictions on Awards: None.

Review Processes Employed: In-house review, but not confined to FNS staff. Occasional use of consultants.

Success Ratio: Approximately 12 to 20 applications are received for each RFP.

Contact Person: Dr. Michael Wargo, Director
Program Evaluation Staff
Food and Nutrition Service, USDA
Alexandria, VA 22302
703/756-3115

U.S. BUDGET PLAN MAPS SHARP CUTS IN HEALTH AGENCY

By **ROBERT PEAR**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — The Office of Management and Budget is trying to eliminate the authority of the Government's top health official in a cost-cutting reorganization plan that would reduce the size of the Public Health Service.

The proposal, prepared for submission to Congress in January, would reshuffle the top ranks of the Department of Health and Human Services. It would strip the Assistant Secretary for Health, Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., of his power to manage and supervise the Public Health Service. The total package would save \$500 million in an annual budget of \$7.1 billion.

Department officials said that the budget proposal would also abolish the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, a group of 5,900 highly trained physicians, nurses, dentists, engineers and research scientists who can be mobilized to serve with the armed services in emergencies.

Corps That Would Be Lost

The commissioned officers sometimes wear uniforms and have many of the rights and responsibilities of military personnel. For several years, budget officials have contended that the work of the commissioned corps could be performed just as well by some of the 34,000 civilian employees of the Public Health Service.

The proposals have alarmed medical organizations and some members of Congress, who regard Dr. Brandt and his predecessors as Assistant Secretary as advocates for health programs. The position carries a budget of \$110 million and a staff of more 1,000 employees to operate and coordinate Public Health Service agencies including the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and the Food and Drug Administration.

The latest budget office proposal would also eliminate the 10 regional offices of the Public Health Service. The offices are in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Denver, Seattle, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas and Kansas City, Mo.

Under the proposal, the Assistant Secretary would become a health policy adviser to the Secretary, Richard S. Schweiker, and the elements of his office would be parceled out among various agencies of the department, reducing the need for central supervision.

Dr. Brandt and Secretary Schweiker are planning to challenge the proposals, through an established appeal procedure, in the hope of having them revised before President Reagan submits his budget to Congress in mid-January, the officials said.

Even if the President approves the proposed reorganization, it would probably face resistance in Congress. Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a moderate Republican from Connecticut, is in line to replace Senator Harrison Schmitt, a conservative Republican from New Mexico, as chairman of the subcommittee that recommends spending levels for health and education. Mr. Weicker has repeatedly said that Congress should cut military spending rather than domestic social programs.

The Assistant Secretary for Health directly supervises the Office on Smoking and Health, the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs and the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Mr. Schweiker has repeatedly emphasized the importance and cost-effectiveness of such preventive health initiatives.

The proposed reorganization would, in effect, restore the structure that existed in the 1960's, when agencies in the Public Health Service reported to the Secretary through the Surgeon General. In rearranging the department in 1966, President Johnson said that the old "diffusion of responsibility" was "unsound and unwise" because the Secretary did not have adequate control.

Mental health activities would be transferred to the National Institutes of Health from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, which is now a separate component of the Public Health Service. The National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Health Services Research would also become parts of the National Institutes of Health.

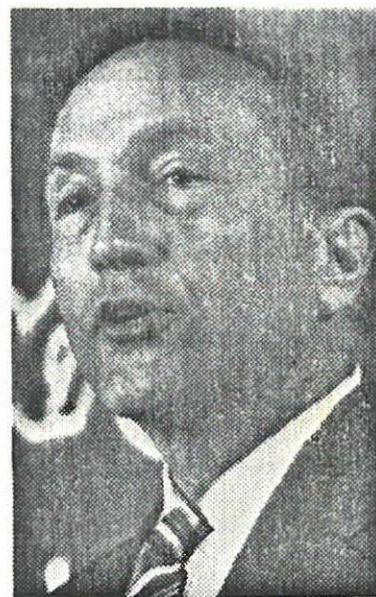
The Office of Management and Budget would reduce the staff in the Office of the Secretary to 3,000 employees from the current level of 3,900 employees. The staff of the Health Care Financing Administration, which supervises Medicare and Medicaid, the programs for the elderly and the poor, would be reduced to 3,800 from 4,350.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, which sets safety standards for workers and conducts research on environmental hazards, would absorb some of the deepest cuts in the proposed budget. The agency's budget, which was reduced to \$56 million in the current fiscal year from \$67 million in the fiscal year 1981, would be further reduced to \$43 million.

The Office of Management and Budget is also preparing major changes

designed to trim the cost of research grants distributed by the National Institutes of Health. The proposals would require colleges and universities to bear a larger share of the overhead expenses, or "indirect costs," associated with research. Indirect costs include such items as office space, heating, lighting and administration. The Government now pays such costs, which typically amount to 30 percent of the grant itself, but are not included in the grant.

A Presidential advisory committee, the Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, headed by J. Peter Grace, the chairman of W. R. Grace & Company, has raised questions about the adminis-



United Press International

Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services.

trative and overhead costs of private health research financed by the Federal Government. The Office of Management and Budget directed Secretary Schweiker to "reduce the amount and growth rate of indirect costs of all research grants in 1983 and 1984."

The budget office also decided that the Food and Drug Administration should start charging drug companies for the review and approval of new drugs. These charges could raise \$5 million in revenue in the first year, the budget office said.

The budget would also require the National Institutes of Health to start charging patients for "routine hospital costs," such as room and board, at its research hospital, the Clinical Center. The Government now pays such costs because the patients are receiving experimental drugs and other new types of treatment in studies conducted by Federal agencies.

ALLAN BROWNFELD

Funding the left with tax money

Although most Americans do not know it, one reason for our high tax burden is the fact that the U.S. government has, for many years, been in the business of subsidizing private organizations which seek to impose their own radical political agenda upon the country.

Consider some of the uses being made of our tax dollars:

- New Ways Ministries of Mount Rainier, Maryland received \$18,416 to study "the coming out process and coping strategies of gay women" from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). In 1979-80, HHS gave \$167,724 to the California State University at San Francisco's Center for Homosexual Education, Evaluation and Research to study "civil liberties and sexual orientation."

- Planned Parenthood, which urges abortion on demand and abortion referrals for teenagers without telling their parents, received \$12.8 million in tax dollars — more than half of its budget. Planned Parenthood affiliates operated 36 abortion clinics and performed 75,000 abortions. In addition, Planned Parenthood used taxpayers' funds to advocate sex education in the public schools based on the Swedish model, preaching value-free "reproductive freedom."

In a pamphlet, entitled *The Great Orgasm Robbery* published by Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood in 1977 it is written: "Sex is fun and joyful...and it comes in all types and styles, all of which are OK. Do what gives pleasure and enjoy what gives pleasure. Don't rob yourself of joy by focusing on old-fashioned ideas."

- VISTA gave \$792,156 to the Youth Project, a self-described "tax-exempt foundation which supports a wide range of grassroots social change efforts." The Youth Project gave cash and technical support to the Nevada Uranium Project, which opposes nuclear power and the basing of the MX missile in Nevada. It gave funds to the radical American Indian Movement's Freedom for Survival Group and to the California Indian Land Acquisition Project, which seeks to reclaim large portions of California for Indian ownership. This group, using taxpayers' funds, has sued to place land in San

Diego and Yosemite National Park under Indian control.

- In 1981, the Department of Education gave PUSH, headed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, \$656,644. President Reagan's then-Assistant Education Secretary Vincent Reed called PUSH's accounting system unstable and "not adequate to safeguard assets." Two studies by the department had severely criticized PUSH's handling of federal funds. "This does not add up to a program," said one study. While receiving federal funds, Jesse Jackson has engaged in partisan political activity. He was a major participant in the anti-Reagan Solidarity Day and is lobbying for more food stamps, more welfare, and less defense spending.

- Legal Services is giving tax dollars to 325 private legal groups that are accountable only to themselves. The governor of Pennsylvania blames Community Legal Services of Philadelphia for helping to cause violence at Graterford prison in October and November, 1981. Thirty persons were held hostage by a three-time killer, who was returned to the general prison system as a result of a 1975 Legal Services suit. "Never again should government permit 'cause' groups...to place the purported rights of vicious criminals above the safety of law officers," said Gov. Richard Thornburgh. This was a typical case of Legal Services working *against* not for the public interest.

- The anti defense lobby is largely being supported by taxpayer funds. The American Friends Service Committee, which urges unilateral American disarmament, received a total of \$596,092 in federal funding during 1980. The National Council of Churches received \$435,775 from the Department of Labor in 1980. The Marxist-led U.S. Student Association received \$107,630 from the Department of Education.

It is high time that such funding of partisan political organizations be brought to an end. To use our tax dollars to finance social and political ideas with which we may disagree is an abuse of government power. This was understood by Thomas Jefferson who, in the Virginia Declaration of Religious Liberty of 1777, declared: "To compel a man to furnish funds for the prop-

agation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical."

If the National Council of Churches and Planned Parenthood and Operation PUSH and the others want to advance their opinions they have every right in a free society to do so. They should solicit funds from those who agree with their views and engage in the free and open debate of the marketplace of ideas. They have no right, however, to use government funds in this pursuit.

President Reagan once seemed to understand all of this. Under his administration, however, such radical groups continue to be funded by the government. The Legal Services Corporation, which has been fomenting radical litigation with taxpayers' money for years, will not be abolished by President Reagan but will be continued.

Rather than end the subsidization of radical political groups, David Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, issued a memorandum on April 26 to the heads of U.S. departments and agencies. Discussing this memorandum, Howard Phillips, chairman of Conservative Caucus and former head of O.E.O., declared: "The memorandum indicates that the administration will continue to award grants and contracts... Thus, political advocacy groups may continue to receive... awards. This decision by David Stockman fails to deal with the civil liberties concerns of millions of Americans who voted for conservative government in the 1980 election and are outraged to see federal grants and contracts go, as a matter of administrative discretion, to liberal activist groups which oppose the basic public policy changes for which Ronald Reagan campaigned."

Why does this administration continue to finance those whose goal for the future of America is radically different from the stated principles and purposes for which it was elected? The president has it within his power to end the funding of the left whenever he resolves to do so. If he does not, he will find his enemies increasingly strong and vocal — using tax dollars to fuel their increasing destructive efforts.

The Washington Post, December 1, 1982

Private Forester Wanted To Manage Family Trees

By Myron Struck
Washington Post Staff Writer

Armchair genealogists squawked last year when the administration, to cut the National Archives' budget, quit lending out microfilmed census records.

Now agency officials have come up with a solution that is becoming increasingly popular in this administration: let the private sector do it. Thus the Archives is looking for a private contractor who is interested in managing the 60,000 rolls of microfilm and renting them for a fee.

Since 1969, the public had been able to borrow microfilmed census records free from 11 regional archives libraries and, since 1980, from a clearinghouse in Fort Worth, Tex. But in its last year, this cost \$500,000, including \$200,000 for mailing.

"We realized that we'd have to cut back on this, since it was free and it was a cost to us," said Richard A. Jacobs, deputy assistant archivist.

But after the agency heard from the public and Rep. Glenn English (D-Okla.), who chairs a subcommittee that oversees the Archives, Jacobs said the agency "looked at that large inventory of film sitting there unused and determined that we had to do something, because the public wants this."

The microfilm covers all the censuses from 1790 to 1900, and the 1910 Census is expected to be added soon. The records include the names of household members, their birthplaces and—depending on the census—other information, such as whether the person was disabled.